



# THE DEMOCRAT.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY  
HARNEY & H. G. HES.  
Office on Third street, East side, between  
Market and Jefferson.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1852.

Whig editors have again and again assured their readers that the acquisition of Cuba was a prime object of the democratic party; and that there was a determination to wrest it from Spain. If measures are not taken to obtain it forthwith, then they can assume that the democratic party have promised and not performed. Now we are sure that the democratic party will do what is expected of them, but they never engaged to do all the white promises for them. So far from our government's wresting Cuba from Spain, we may the right either to acquire Cuba by conquest or purchase. The sovereignty of the Isle and of Cuba belongs to the people who reside there; and we can acquire no right, except from them. It is for the people of Cuba to assert the right which belongs to them of governing themselves. By so doing, they will only obtain their own from the hands of usurpation and tyranny. In making the attempt, they are entitled to the aid and sympathy of republicans throughout the world, and especially in the United States. The people of Cuba are entitled, to the same measure that others avail themselves of in similar circumstances. We once passed through the ordeal—We thankfully accepted foreign aid. We received with open hands and arms those who brought men and money to our assistance. We have canonized the names of distinguished foreigners who risked life and fortune in our cause. We never found out that they were either robbers or pirates; and we should consider such names applied, as a sacrificial perversion of terms—We have considered their acts as noble, generous and humane. We hand down their names to our children, as those of our household gods.

How then does it look in us to shape our policy, both by laws and treaties, so that our own people can never imitate the examples we cherish with so much admiration, without being denounced and treated as felons? We have on our statute book a law made in 1813, which, as it is now interpreted, is fit only for a despot. and our practice under it is even worse than the law itself. It is a law to punish by fine and imprisonment, just such men as Lafayette and Kosciusko, for doing just what they did for us, and for which we have recorded their names as those of our cherished benefactors. This law was the offspring of necessity. It was necessary to our self preservation, for it did not originate in 1813. There is now no such plea for it. We should expunge the law from our statute book, or modify it, to accord with our first lessons of political faith. Shall we allow wicked men to organize practical expeditions upon our soil, against a people at peace with us? We answer, no; but if our laws and courts can distinguish between the act of a man who goes to aid the oppressed against despotism, and the freebooter who organizes a force to rob and plunder, we had better dispense with laws and courts. Our juries, it seems, can draw the distinction, law or no law. They ought the latter, and hung the former, without difficulty.

There have vessels of war, built in the ports of the United States, been detained until their owners gave security that they would not be used in what was supposed to be the cause of freedom; once in the time of Monroe, and once in the time of Gen. Taylor.

Henry Clay denounced the former act, and said that was law, the law ought to be altered. At that time the vessel was intended for the patriots of South America. About that same time, some were arrested in Philadelphia and imprisoned. This act was denounced by Henry Clay. Indeed all such acts are contrary to the sentiment, feeling and principles of our people. Yet such is said to be law. Let such law be amended or rubbed out of our state book. It is a standing disgrace to our profession and character. Let it stand, and the President is bound to execute it, for he can't disregard the law of the land. If the interpretation of it given by the present administration, is correct, our fleet is bound to be employed to protect the dominions of the Queen of Spain from any aid the patriotic might receive from this country.

Suppose a revolution in progress on the Island, and a doubtful struggle is on hand: there is the navy of Louis Napoleon and the navy of England to crush out the spirit of freedom; and amongst the villainous crew must be seen the stars and stripes, aiding and abetting in the foul business of upholding despotic authority. What American will not be ashamed of his country in such an event? Yet, according to Fillmore's interpretation, this is just the spectacle, the degraded spectacle, the world must, perhaps, look at: such are our laws and treaties.

Some five or six weeks since Col. Preston congratulated himself that it was his good fortune to "follow in the wake of Gen. Scott." This distinguished personage was, on the 2nd inst., sent by the people of the United States, with but few dissenting voices, upon a voyage to the head of St. Lawrence; therefore, the gallant Colonels declined the honor of which he had before boasted, entered his protest against accompanying his old friend and commander to the desolate region aforesaid, and appealed thereon to the people of this city and district. The Colonel appeared horror-struck at the thought of following in the wake, and plead to be delivered therefrom, with as earnestness and importunity almost irresistible. The democrats, in the excess of their generosity, took the Col.'s case into consideration, and kindly relieved his torturing apprehensions, of a man of no consequence, and therefore no use; and for this reason the undesignated colonel confined himself to protesting, and does solemnly and energetically protest:

First—Against the bad faith, the conduct and acts of the companies in all that relates to a compliance with the obligations which they have contracted, with the government of Nicaragua, and the government of the Colonies, and themselves, to leave them to manage their own provincial affairs, without interference from us, and for us to manage imperial affairs without obstruction from them. So long as a community is content with such a position, let it remain a Colony. When it aspires to regulate its own external relations, without reference to the policy of the rest of the Empire, it no longer feels and acts as a dependency, and the sooner it casts off the form of a relation of which the substance is gone, the better for all parties."

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WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1852

Advertisements inserted in the Daily Democrat, have an insertion in our Evening Edition, gratis.

DEMOCRATS OF EIGHTH WARD.

A final meeting of the democracy of the Eighth Ward is earnestly wished for on THIS EVENING at their Club-room. Business of urgent necessity demands the attention and the presence of every democrat in the Ward.

The regular packets to Cincinnati are doing a first rate business just now, being each trip crowded with passengers, and having as much freight as they have ability to carry.

The Madison boats are also doing a prosper-

ous business.

The steamer Golden State, bound for St. Louis, is high and dry on a sand bar opposite Mt. Vernon. The Hamburg took off her passengers and freight. The Golden State will be got off without damage soon on the river rises.

We are indebted to the officers of the fine steamer Georgetown for New Orleans. The Georgetown leaves for New Orleans to day. She is a first-class passenger boat, and her accommodations are all that could be desired.

The officers of the fleet steamer Fashion will accept our thanks for St. Louis papers.

THE ILLINOIS RIVER CANAL CLOSED.—The weather on the Illinois river is reported to be very cold, and the canal was closed. Some 18 passengers by the steamer Belle Gould reached Los Angeles on Monday, having broke the ice in the canal with an ice saw, and suffered great hardship in coming 18 miles. The canal is closed for the season. Small quantities of ice was running as low down as Peoria. Illinois river is in full boating order—7 feet in the channel.

THE JEFFERSONVILLE ROUTE AND THE MADISON ROUTE.—The editor of the Madison Banner still thinks that the Madison route is the cheapest and quickest route from Louisville to Indianapolis, via Madison, costs \$2.75. Passengers taking this route leave Louisville at 2 o'clock, P. M., on one of the packets, arrive at Madison at 8 P. M., and remain on board over night, (lodging free,) and leave in the morning train for Indianapolis, arriving at the latter city at 11 o'clock. A through ticket from Louisville to Indianapolis, via Jeffersonville, route, costs \$3.30. Passengers by this route leave Jeffersonville at 5 o'clock, A. M., and arrive at Indianapolis at 11 o'clock, the same day, paying only 55 cents more than by the Madison route, and performing the trip in 15 hours less time. The editor of the Banner seems to think that because passengers are at no expense in remaining on the boat at Madison over night, thus being delayed some eight or ten hours, that the Madison route is the cheapest. Who would not prefer paying \$3.30, or even \$4.00, and perform the trip in 15 hours, then pay \$2.75, and be 21 hours on the route? There is no getting around it, Mr. Banner; the Jeffersonville route is the cheapest and quickest, and you will see, at no distant day, that the travel from Louisville to Indianapolis will be nearly all by this route.

Ole Bull's Visit to Louisville.

It will be seen from an advertisement in today's paper, that Ole Bull, the world renowned violinist, intends visiting Louisville shortly. He is accompanied by Maurice Strakosch, the great pianist, and Mme. Adeline Patti, a musical prodigy. Ole Bull has established a Norwegian settlement in this country, which promises to be of great good. He has exerted himself nobly for improving the condition of his countrymen when they arrive in the United States, and has implanted himself strongly in the hearts of our countrymen. As a violinist, we much doubt whether he has any equal, certainly no superior.

Strakosch is unequalled as a pianist, and we anticipate a delightful concert; such a one as will undoubtedly be the richest treat of the season. We shall speak more at length of this wonderful master of the violin, at some future day.

BREWER'S GLANCE AT THE WORLD.—All kinds of scenery, all kinds of animals, all kinds of trees, all kinds of people, with all kinds of dress, with all sorts of manners, and no manners at all; with every kind of convenience and inconvenience, weather included; from the region of solitudine at all to the highest ever attained by Arctic navigators.

THANKSGIVING.—To-morrow, (Thursday) is the day set apart by the proclamation of the Governor, to be observed as a day of thanks-giving and praise to the Ruler of the Universe, for his many blessings to our people during the past year. The occasion will no doubt be appropriately observed by our citizens, as hereto-fore.

The Hon. Presley Ewing, of this State, has been in this city for a day past, on his way to Washington.

The Hon. Joseph Lane, of Oregon, Lockhart of Indiana, and Hall, of Missouri, passed up the river yesterday.

FAIR OVALS.—Marks, whose establishment is on Third street, near the post office, has just received a supply of fresh Baltimore oysters, which he sells at 55 cents per half can, or \$1.10 per can. We have tried them, and they are excellent.

SELLERS IN CANADA.—It is said that the Lone Star associations have been established at Montreal and Quebec, with subordinate lodges in other parts of the provinces in full correspondence with the parent club in the United States. What will the London Times say now?

JENNY LIND.—The story about Jenny Lind and her husband having fallen out must be untrue. Madame Sotz, who was mentioned as the author of the rumor, says she has not been in the same town with Jenny Lind since her marriage to Otto Goldschmidt.

THE DIME CONTRIBUTION.—The Piquemine (La.) Sentinel claims the honor of having originated the plan of the dime contribution to the Washington Monument, which it did, it says, on the 10th of April last.

There are now eight persons confined in the New Albany jail. One old man, an ex school teacher, was sent thirty days for stealing Sunday school books.

There is to be a convention of the Brass Bands of Indiana, held at Indianapolis, on the 22nd of February next.

A convict in the penitentiary at Jeffersonville, sent from Evansville, Ind., has become insane.

Wm. Howard, convicted of murder, will remain in the jail at LaGrange until the day of his execution.

Sanford's New Orleans Opera Troupe, a company of Ethiopian mistresses, are performing in Cincinnati.

The large Pittsburg packets are again drawing off, on account of the low water.

Hog slaughering will commence in New Albany some time this week.

Forty ships were "up" for Australia, in the London docks, on the 10th of October.

[For the Louisville Democrat.]

## SUNDRIES.

The Purser of the steamer Crescent City, Mr. Wm. Smith, has sworn to and published the following statement, in reply to the allegation that he had furnished calumnious stories about Cuba to the American press.

They, we presume, will be satisfactory to the Cuban authorities, if they were correctly reported to have said that they only required a distinct declaration from Mr. Smith that he was innocent of the imputed charges:

United States of America.

Southern District of New York.

I, William Smith, Purser of the United States Mail steamship Crescent City, being duly sworn, dePOSE and TELL the allegation contained in the certain and true manifesto, signed "M. Gallagher," an officer of the Government of the Island of Cuba, and dated at Havana, the 4th day of September, 1852, and repeated in the official paper Havana, that I had "published the most gross calumnies against the Government of said Island," and that I had "furnished to the Cuban authorities, if they were correctly reported to have said that they only required a distinct declaration from Mr. Smith that he was innocent of the imputed charges:

United States of America.

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OUR EASTERN MONEY HIGHLIGHT MARKET.